DIVISION OF INDUSTRY SERVICES
Plumbing Product Review
P.O. Box 2658
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2658
TTY: Contact Through Relay

Scott Walker, Governor
Dave Ross, Secretary

April 10, 2014

MARMON WATER-BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY COMPANY
KX TECHNOLOGIES
ALAN GRAEBERT
55 RAILROAD AVENUE
WEST HAVEN CT 06516

KX TECHNOLOGIES LLC
ECOWATER SYSTEMS LLC
ALAN GRAEBERT
1890 WOODLANE DRIVE
WOODBURY MN 55125

Re: Description: WATER TREATMENT DEVICE - REVERSE OSMOSIS
Manufacturer: KX TECHNOLOGIES LLC
Product Name: ECOPURE
Model Number(s): ECOP30 AND EP-RO25
Product File No: 20140071

The specifications and/or plans for this plumbing product have been reviewed and determined to be in compliance with chapters SPS 382 through 384, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and Chapters 145 and 160, Wisconsin Statutes.

The Department hereby issues an approval based on the Wisconsin Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This approval is valid until the end of April 2019.

This approval is contingent upon compliance with the following stipulation(s):

- This product has undergone sufficient testing to document the product's ability to reduce only those contaminants and/or substances as specified in this approval letter when the product is installed and maintained in strict accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions.

- Where the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has jurisdiction, a written approval may be required prior to installation of this product in a water supply system to reduce the concentration of a contaminant that exceeds the primary drinking water standards contained in ch. NR 809, Wis. Admin. Code, the enforcement standards contained in ch. NR 140, Wis. Admin. Code, or for a water supply system that is subject to a written advisory opinion by the DNR. For more information contact the DNR Section of Private Water Systems, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, telephone (608) 267-9787.

- If this approved device is modified or additional assertions of function or performance are made, then this approval shall be considered null and void, unless the change is submitted to the department for review and the approval is reaffirmed.

- The system shall be provided with an in-line total dissolved solids (TDS) monitor, or other acceptable means, to warn the user when the system is not performing its functions. Acceptable alternatives to an in-line TDS monitor include:

  1. terminating the discharge of treated water;

  2. sounding an alarm which is connected to acceptable power source;

  3. flashing a light connected to an acceptable power source;

  4. providing the user with an obvious, readily interpretable, indication of the system's ability to perform (e.g. decreasing the flow rate of treated water by 50% or more for systems making mechanical filtration claims;

  5. providing a sampling service by the manufacturer, either directly or through an authorized dealer, a minimum of once every six months;

6. providing a sampling kit for analysis of TDS or other appropriate contaminants; or

7. providing a TDS monitor to measure the product water quality.

Whichever means of performance verification is selected, it shall be clearly described in the owner's manual for this device, and approved for use along with the device.

- These devices will only reduce the concentration of cysts/oocysts at water outlets that are served by the devices. Therefore, using point-of-use devices such as these will not protect all routes of potential exposure. Potentially hazardous exposures to cysts/oocysts will remain possible at unprotected outlets.

  The presence of cysts/oocysts strongly suggests that other pathogens (e.g. bacteria, virus) may also be present.

  If, by way of reputable water analyses, a water supply is known to contain cysts/oocysts, then all the water entering the residence must be treated at the point-of-entry, using an approved water treatment device, to address all potential routes of exposure thereby providing a biologically safe water supply.

- In addition to the product water quality monitor specified elsewhere in this letter, this device shall be provided with one of the following means to warn the user when the system is not performing its function:

  1. a nitrate/nitrite monitor on the product water stream; or

  2. a sampling and analysis kit for nitrate/nitrite with explicit instructions of recommended frequency of analysis.

Based on testing data submitted to and reviewed by the department, this approval recognizes that this plumbing product will reduce the concentration of contaminants as specified on pages 1 through 4 of this letter.

HEALTH EFFECTING INORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20140071
TABLE 1 OF 3

Product Water Production Rate: 69.9.9 liters per day (lpd) [18.5 gallons per day (gpd)]

Tested Contaminant	Tested Influent Concentration (mg/l*)[1]
Arsenic (As^{+5})	0.30 ± 10%
Asbestos Fibers (> 10 µm in length)	1.0×10^{7} to 1.0×10^{8} F/l
Barium (Ba^{+2})	10.0 ± 10%
Cadmium (Cd^{+2})	0.03 ± 10%
Copper (Cu^{+2})	3.0 ± 10%
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{+6})	0.15 ± 10%
Lead (Pb^{+2})	0.15 ± 10%
Nitrate (NO_3^-)	27.0 ± 10%
Nitrite (NO_2^-)	3.0 ± 10%
Radium 226/228 (*barium surrogate*)	25 pCi/L
Selenium (Se^{+4} and Se^{+6})	0.10 ± 10%
Trivalent chromium (Cr^{+3})	0.15 ± 10%

Other conditions: the contaminant reduction capabilities displayed for table 1 of 3 were generated by testing conducted in accordance with NSF/ANSI Standard 58. To qualify for arsenic reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.010 mg/l. To qualify for asbestos reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 99%.To qualify for barium reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge water concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 2.0 mg/l. To qualify for cadmium reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.005 mg/l. To qualify for copper reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge water concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 1.3 mg/l. To qualify for chromium reduction (i.e. trivalent or hexavalent), the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.1 mg/l. To qualify for lead reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge

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concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.010 mg/l. To qualify for nitrate/nitrite reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge water concentrations, such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 10.0 mg/l (as N), also, no more than 1.0 mg/l (as N) shall be in the form of nitrite. To qualify for radium reduction, the device must reduce the influent barium challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 2.0 mg/l (barium is used as a surrogate based on its relationship with radium on the periodic table and the difficulty in using radium for routine testing). To qualify for selenium reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.05 mg/l.

1 = milligrams per liter (mg/l) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
≤ = less than or equal to
F/l = fibers per liter
µm = micrometers
± = plus or minus
***** = unless otherwise indicated
< = less than
≥ = greater than or equal to

HEALTH EFFECTING BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20140071
TABLE 2 OF 3

Product Water Production Rate: 69.9 lpd (18.5 gpd)

Tested Contaminant	Influent Challenge (#/ml)
Cysts/Oocysts[1]	≥ 5.0×10^4

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 2 of 3 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 58. To qualify for cyst/oocyst reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 99.95% at each sample point.

1 = the specific organisms covered under this testing protocol include cryptosporidium parvum, entamoeba histolytica, giardia lamblia and toxoplasma gondii
≥ = greater than or equal to
#/ml = particles per milliliter

AESTHETIC INORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES
PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20140071
TABLE 3 OF 3

Product Water Production Rate: 69.9 lpd (18.5 gpd)

Tested Contaminant	Average Influent Challenge (mg/l)[1]
Ammonia (NH_3^+)	2.5
Bicarbonate (HCO_3^-)	280
Bromide (Br^-)	11
Chlorine (free)	2.0 ± 10%
Chloride (Cl^-)	770
Magnesium (Mg^{+2})	31
Sodium (Na^+)	340
Sulfate (SO_4^{-2})	780
Tannin ($C_{76}H_{52}O_4$)	2.9
Total Dissolved Solids (NaCl surrogate)	750 ± 40
Zinc (Zn^{+2})	15.0

Other Conditions: the contaminant reduction performance capabilities displayed for Table 3 of 3 were verified by testing conducted in accordance with the testing *methodology* contained in NSF *International* Standard 58, with the exception of free chlorine and total dissolved solids which were fully tested and reported under NSF Standard 58 by NSF. To qualify for free chlorine reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 50%. To qualify for total dissolved solids (TDS) reduction, the device must reduce the influent challenge concentrations by ≥ 75%. The other contaminants displayed for Table 1 of 3 are not covered under NSF Standard 58; for ammonia the average effluent concentration was 0.24 mg/l (90% reduction), for bicarbonate the average effluent concentration was 10 mg/l (96% reduction), for bromide the average effluent concentration was 1.3 mg/l (89% reduction), for chloride that average effluent concentration was 60 mg/l (92% reduction), for magnesium the average effluent concentration was < 1.0 mg/l (97% reduction), for sodium the average effluent concentration was 40 mg/l

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(88% reduction), for sulfate the average effluent concentration was 12 mg/l (98% reduction), for tannin the average effluent concentration was 0.1 mg/l (97% reduction) and for zinc the average effluent concentration was 0.3 (98% reduction).

1 = milligrams per liter (mg/l) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
≥ = greater than or equal to
< = less than
± = plus or minus

This device was tested under controlled laboratory, or field, conditions. The actual performance of this device for a specific end use installation will vary from the tested conditions based on local factors such as water pressure, water temperature and water chemistry.

The department is in no way endorsing this product or any advertising, and is not responsible for any situation which may result from its use.

Sincerely,

Glen W. Schlueter
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